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10/642,862	08/18/2003	Vivek V. Gupta	VRT0092US	3308

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EXAMINER	
PATEL, HETUL B	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2186	

DATE MAILED: 06/30/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/642,862	GUPTA ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Hetul Patel	2186	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *03* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *19 June 2006*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-7 and 9-36* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-7 and 9-36* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on June 19, 2006 has been entered and carefully considered. Claims 1, 6, 27, 30, 33 and 36 are amended; and claim 8 is cancelled. Therefore, claims 1-7 and 9-36 are currently pending in this application.

2. Applicant's arguments filed on June 19, 2006 have been fully considered but they are not deemed to be persuasive.

3. The rejection of claims 1-7 and 9-36 as in the previous Office Action is respectfully maintained and reiterated below for Applicant's convenience.

Claim Objections

4. Claims 9-12 are objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c), as being of improper dependent form because they are, directly or indirectly, dependent on a cancelled claim (i.e. claim 8). Applicant is required to cancel the claim(s), or amend the claim(s) to place the claim(s) in proper dependent form, or rewrite the claim(s) in independent form.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

5. Claims 33-35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention. Independent claim 33 recites, "A computer program product comprising: ... computer readable media, wherein said computer program product is encoded in said computer readable media". It is unclear how the computer readable media, which is a part of the computer program product, can encode the computer program product in it? Claims 34 and 35 are also rejected based on the same rationale as they depend upon the rejected independent claim 33.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

> Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

6. Claims 30-35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. Claims 30-35 are not limited to tangible embodiments. In view of applicants' disclosure, specification page 13, paragraph [0059], the computer readable media is not limited to tangible embodiments, instead being

defined as including both tangible embodiments (e.g., magnetic storage media including disk and tape storage media; optical storage media such as compact disk media (e.g., CD-ROV, CD-R, etc.) and digital video disk storage media; nonvolatile memory storage memory including semiconductor-based memory units such as FLASH memory, EEPROM, EPROM, ROM or application specific integrated circuits; volatile storage media including registers, buffers or caches, main memory, RAM, and the like) and intangible embodiments (e.g. data transmission media including computer network, point-to-point telecommunication, and carrier wave transmission media). As such, these claims are not limited to statutory subject matter and are therefore non-statutory."

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

7. Claims 1, 3-7 and 9-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being clearly anticipated by Kashima et al. (USPN: 5,485,598) hereinafter, Kashima.

As per claim 36, Kashima teaches a method comprising maintaining a first cache (i.e. the disk cache 13 in Fig. 4) and a second cache (i.e. old data cache 17 in Fig. 4), wherein said maintaining is performed by an upper-level system (i.e. the main memory 12 in Fig. 4); cloning (i.e. copying) information stored in a first unit of storage (the first cache memory 13 in Fig. 4) into a second unit of storage (the second cache memory 17

in Fig. 4) in response to detecting that said information stored in said first unit of storage is to be modified, wherein said first cache comprises said first unit of storage and said second cache comprises said second unit of storage; and providing access to said second cache by the other of said upper-level system and said lower-level system (i.e. by the disk array 2a-2d in Fig. 4) (e.g. see the abstract, Col. 5, lines 21-25 and Figs. 4).

As per claim 1, Kashima teaches the claimed invention as described above and furthermore, Kashima teaches that the first cache (i.e. the disk cache 13 in Fig. 4) is maintained by the upper-level system (i.e. the main memory 12 in Fig. 4) (e.g. see the abstract and Fig. 4).

As per claim 3, Kashima teaches the claimed invention as described above and furthermore, Kashima teaches that said cloning comprises copying said information from said first unit of storage to said second unit of storage (e.g. see the abstract).

As per claim 4, Kashima teaches the claimed invention as described above and furthermore, Kashima teaches that the method further comprising:

- partially writing a unit of storage (i.e. a portion of data from the first cache) of a storage unit (i.e. the first cache) by writing a portion of said information (i.e. a portion of data from the first cache) from said second unit of storage (i.e. a portion of data from the second cache) to said unit of storage of said storage unit; and
- partially writing said unit of storage of said storage unit by writing new information (i.e. renewed data of the first cache) to said unit of storage of said storage unit (e.g. see the abstract).

As per claim 5, Kashima teaches the claimed invention as described above and furthermore, Kashima teaches that said copying comprises:

- reading said information (i.e. the old data of the first cache) from said first unit of storage (i.e. the first cache); and
- writing said information (i.e. the old data of the first cache) to said second unit of storage (i.e. the second cache) (e.g. see the abstract).

As per claim 6, Kashima teaches the claimed invention as described above and furthermore, Kashima teaches that the method further comprising writing to said first unit of storage after said reading, i.e. the old data is written/stored into the second cache after being read from the first cache (e.g. see the abstract).

As per claim 7, Kashima teaches the claimed invention as described above and furthermore, Kashima teaches that the method further comprising:

- reading said information (i.e. the old data) from said second unit of storage (i.e. from the second cache); and
- calculating parity information using said information, i.e. calculating new CK/parity data using the old data, the new data and the new CK data (e.g. see the abstract).

As per claim 9, Kashima teaches the claimed invention as described above and furthermore, Kashima teaches that the method further comprising the first unit of storage (i.e. the first cache) is to be modified if the first unit of storage is to be written to, in other words, if the first cache is written, then the first cache is modified (e.g. see the abstract).

As per claim 10, see arguments with respect to the rejection of claim 7. Claim 10 is also rejected based on the same rationale as the rejection of claim 10.

As per claims 11 and 12, Kashima teaches the claimed invention as described above and furthermore, Kashima teaches that the method further comprising modifying said first unit of storage after said performing said cloning, i.e. writing new data into the first cache after copying old data from the first cache into the second cache (e.g. see the abstract).

As per claim 13, Kashima teaches the claimed invention as described above and furthermore, Kashima teaches that said cloning comprising determining if said information will be needed in the future; and performing said cloning if said information will be needed in the future, i.e. if the old data is going to be renewed by the new data in the first cache, then cloning/copying process is performed since the old data may be needed in future if the new data is lost/corrupted for any reason(s) (e.g. see the abstract).

As per claim 14, Kashima teaches a storage system (shown in Fig. 4) comprising an old data cache (i.e. old data cache 17 in Fig. 4), wherein said old data cache is configured to be maintained by an upper-level system (i.e. main memory 12 in Fig. 4), and accessed by the lower-level system (i.e. by the disk array 2a-2d in Fig. 4) (e.g. see the abstract and Fig. 4).

As per claim 15, Kashima teaches the claimed invention as described above and furthermore, Kashima teaches that the system further comprising:

- the upper-level system (i.e. 12 in Fig. 4) is communicatively coupled to said old data cache (i.e. 17 in Fig. 4); and
- the lower-level system (i.e. the disk array device, 1 in Fig. 4), communicatively coupled to said old data cache and said upper-level system (e.g. see Fig. 4).

As per claim 16, Kashima teaches the claimed invention as described above and furthermore, Kashima teaches that said lower-level system is a volume manager (i.e. the RAID disk array, 1 in Fig. 8).

As per claim 17, Kashima teaches the claimed invention as described above and furthermore, Kashima teaches that said lower-level system comprises a cache (i.e. the old CK data cache, 16 in Fig. 8).

As per claim 18, Kashima teaches the claimed invention as described above and furthermore, Kashima teaches that said lower-level system is configured to clone/copy information from a page in said cache (i.e. the old CK data cache, 16 in Fig. 8) to a page in said old data cache (i.e. 17 in Fig. 8) (e.g. see Col. 5, lines 13-25, the abstract and the Fig. 8).

As per claim 19, Kashima teaches the claimed invention as described above and furthermore, Kashima teaches that said upper-level system (i.e. 12 in Fig. 4) is configured to access said page in said old data cache (i.e. 17 in Fig. 8).

As per claim 20, Kashima teaches the claimed invention as described above and furthermore, Kashima teaches that said upper-level system comprises a cache (i.e. the disk cache, 13 in Fig. 8).

As per claim 21, Kashima teaches the claimed invention as described above and furthermore, Kashima teaches that said upper-level system is configured to clone/copy information from a page in said cache (i.e. the disk cache, 13 in Fig. 8) to a page in said old data cache (i.e. 17 in Fig. 8) (e.g. see Col. 5, lines 13-25, the abstract and the Fig. 8).

As per claim 22, Kashima teaches the claimed invention as described above and furthermore, Kashima teaches that said lower-level system (i.e. the disk array device, 1 in Fig. 8) is configured to access said page in said old data cache (i.e. 17 in Fig. 8) (e.g. see Col. 5, lines 13-25, the abstract and the Fig. 8).

As per claim 23, Kashima teaches the claimed invention as described above and furthermore, Kashima teaches that said upper-level system is a hardware RAID controller since RAID (i.e. 1 in Fig. 8) is controlled by the upper-level system (i.e. the main memory, 12 in Fig. 8) (e.g. see Fig. 8).

As per claim 24, Kashima teaches the claimed invention as described above and furthermore, Kashima teaches that the system further comprising storage unit (i.e. disks, 2a-2d in Fig. 8), wherein said lower-level system (i.e. 16 in Fig. 8) is coupled to control said storage unit (e.g. see fig. 8).

As per claim 25, Kashima teaches the claimed invention as described above and furthermore, Kashima teaches that the system further comprising a parity cache (i.e. the old CK data cache, 16 in Fig. 8), wherein said storage unit is a RAID (i.e. 2a-2d in Fig. 8), and said parity cache is configured to store parity information corresponding to data read from said RAID (e.g. see the claim 18).

As per claim 26, Kashima teaches the claimed invention as described above and furthermore, Kashima teaches that said storage unit (i.e. the main memory, 12 in Fig. 8) comprises a source volume (i.e. 17 in Fig. 8) and a snapshot volume (i.e. 13 in Fig. 8), and said lower-level storage module (i.e. 1 in Fig. 8) is configured to write information from a page in said old data cache (i.e. 17 in Fig. 8) to said snapshot volume (i.e. 13 in Fig. 8) (e.g. see Col. 5, lines 13-25, the abstract and the Fig. 8).

As per claim 30, Kashima teaches a storage system comprising:

- a processor (i.e. the CPU 11 in Fig. 8);
- computer readable medium coupled to said processor; and computer code, encoded in said computer readable medium, configured to cause said processor to, (i.e. this feature is inherently embedded in the system taught by Kashima):
    - clone/copy information stored into a first unit of storage (the first cache) into a second unit of storage (the second cache), in response to detecting that said information stored in said first unit of storage is to be modified, wherein
        - said first unit of storage is stored in a first cache (i.e. 17 in Fig. 8) maintained by an upper-level system (i.e. 12 in Fig. 8), and
        - said second unit of storage is stored in a second cache (e.g. see Fig. 8 and the abstract).

As per claim 31, see arguments with respect to the rejection of claims 30 and 4. Claim 31 is also rejected based on the same rationale as the rejection of claims 30 and 4.

As per claim 32, see arguments with respect to the rejection of claims 30 and 5-6. Claim 32 is also rejected based on the same rationale as the rejection of claims 30 and 5-6.

As per claims 27-29, see arguments with respect to the rejection of claims 30-32, respectively. Claims 27-29 are also rejected based on the same rationale as the rejection of claims 30-32, respectively.

As per claims 33-35, see arguments with respect to the rejection of claims 30-32, respectively. Claims 33-35 are also rejected based on the same rationale as the rejection of claims 30-32, respectively.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kashima.

As per claim 2, Kashima teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Kashima also teaches that the main memory (i.e. 12 in Fig. 8) comprise the first and second caches (i.e. 13 and 17 in Fig. 8). However, Kashima does not

clearly disclose that the first and second caches are a single cache. The common knowledge or well-known in the art statement, for the prior art teaching a single cache comprising a plurality of caches, is taken to be admitted prior art because applicant failed to traverse the examiner's assertion of official notice made in the previous Office Action (see MPEP 2144.03 (C)). First of all, it has been held that to make integral is not generally given patentable weight. Note In re Larson 144 USPQ 347 (CCPA 1965). Furthermore In re Tomoyuki Kohno 157 USPQ 275 (CCPA 1968) states that to integrate electrical components onto a unitary, one piece structure would be obvious. Integrating multiple components on a single chip reduces cabling problems, reduces latency required for communicating among multiple components, improves efficiency of message passing, reduces chip-to-chip communications costs, allows for less pin count, area saving and high speed data transfer between the elements and leads to further power efficiency and increased scalability. Because multiple caches integrated on a single cache (chip) provides improvements in efficiency, cost and scalability over individual caches, it would have been obvious to comprise a plurality of caches on a single cache. Therefore, the claimed invention would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention.

Remarks

9. As to the remark, Applicant asserted that

(a) With respect to claim 36, the cited art fails to anticipate, teach, or suggest "cloning information stored in a first unit of storage into a second unit of storage, in response to detecting that said information stored in said first unit of storage is to be modified."

(b) None of the other cited portions of Kashima teach or suggest copying or cloning information from the disk cache to the old data cache in response to detecting that the information in the disk cache is to be modified.

(c) With respect to claim 36, the cited art fails to anticipate, teach, or suggest "maintaining a first cache and a second cache, wherein said maintaining is performed by one of an upper-level system and a lower-level system" and "providing access to said second cache by the other of said upper-level system and said lower-level system."

Examiner respectfully traverses Applicant's remark for the following reasons:

With respect to (a) and (b), Kashima clearly discloses "...a first cache memory for accessing the redundant disk array, a second cache memory for storing old data of the first cache memory when the data of the first cache memory are renewed ..." (emphasis added) in the abstract, in other words, Kashima does teach about cloning (i.e. copying) information (i.e. the old data) stored in a first unit of storage (the first cache memory 13 in Fig. 4) into a second unit of storage (the second cache memory 17 in Fig. 4), in

response to detecting that said information stored in said first unit of storage is to be modified (i.e. when the data of the fist cache memory are renewed).

With respect to (c), Kashima does teach about maintaining the first and second caches by the upper-level system (i.e. the main memory 12 in Fig. 4). Furthermore, in the system taught by Kashima, the lower level system (i.e. the disk array 2a-2d in Fig. 4) has to have an access to the second cache for at least one/some time so it (the disk array) can copy/transfer the data from the second cache before the second cache get updated. Since the pending claim(s) does not specifically recite(s) that the other of said upper-level system and said lower-level system has access to the second cache all the time, Kashima reference still reads on the pending claims.

Conclusion

10. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Hetul Patel whose telephone number is 571-272-4184. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Matt Kim can be reached on 571-272-4182. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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PRIMARY EXAMINER